THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

Documents transmitted to Congress on Monday last by the President of the United States.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, Paris, March 4, 1848.

SIR: Scarcely had my despatch of the 24th February been folded up when events the most momentous quickly succeed-ed each other. Numerous barricades had risen up in the streets; civil war continued; the people were victorious; the palace of the Tuileries was carried; the King abdicated, and fled with all the royal family, and the monarchy was overthrown. All this happened in the course of the day-Thursday.

The confusion and tumult caused in the Chamber of Deputies by these events led to the hasty and violent close of its sitting on that day. All attempts to establish a Regency, with the Count de Paris as successor to the throne, failed His mother, the Duchess of Orleans, with the young Prince himself, went to the Chamber, but soon had to make the escape. All order, all deliberation had come to an end. The ministerial members were driven out by the people, who had entered the Chamber, many of them armed, and, with menacing gesticulations, usurping the seats. In the sequel, a por-tion of them, with some of the opposition members, hurried to the Hotel de Ville to form a Provisional Government, under voices to that effect, uttered and echoed at the close of the poisterous sitting.

At the Hotel de Ville as a rallying point, a Provisional Go ernment was formed on the evening of Thursday, the 24th, and proclaimed on the following morning. The proclamation declared that the Provisional Government desired a republic, subject to the ratification of the French people.

The persons composing the Provisional Government are Messicurs Dupont, (de l'Eure,) Lamartine, Cremieux, Ledru

Rollin, Garnier Pages, Marie, and Arago.
The Secretaries of the Government are Messieurs Armand Marrast, Ferdinand Flocon, Louis Blanc, and M. Albert.
The first four names of the Provisional Government were of the Chamber of Deputies, a body no longer existing any more than the Chamber of Peers; the whole fabric of the late

more than the Chamber of Peers; the whole fabric of the late Government having been shattered to pieces.

Some accounts state that all the names composing the Provisional Government were given out from the tribune of the Chamber of Deputies before its dissolution; but there is difficulty in coming at the precise fact, such was the consternation in the Chamber when it broke up.

The Provisional Government immediately announced, as formed by its own decree, a Provisional Cabinet, that the functions of administration might not stop.

unctions of administration might not stop.

I abstain at this juncture from presenting more of the names of the Provisional Cabinet than those of M. Dupont, (de PEure,) as President of the Council; and M. de Lamartine, as Minister of Foreign Affairs; these two posts being severed again, after having been united in Mr. Guizot, who, and all his associates in the late Ministry, have fled.

Of a revolution so total and sudden, I am not now to speak.

The journals of the world are still teeming with it. Nor can I yet speak of the acts of the new Government, except to say that they have been characterized so far by moderation and magnanimity in the midst of triumphs of a nature to have in-toxicated minds less pure and firm than happily are believed to be possessed by its leading members.

I pass to what, foremost of all at present, I am bound to

report to you—namely, the part which, as representing the United States, I have taken under the new duties that en compassed me. On Saturday, the 26th, I received an intir

given, that my personal presence at the Hotel de Ville, to cheer and felicitate the Provisional Government, would be acceptable. The intimation was not officially sent, but I be-lieved it to be true. asked a short interval for reflection.

Before the day was out, I imparted my determination to

Monday morning, the 28th, was the time appointed for it and accordingly I repaired to the Hotel de Ville, the Secretary of Legation accompanying me.

To the Provisional Government there assembled I delivered

the address, a copy of which is enclosed.

It was cordially received, and M. Arago, on the part of the members, replied to it.

nembers, replied to it.

He remarked that they heard without surprise, but with lively pleasure, what I said : France expected it from an ally to whom she now drew so close by the proclamation of the republic. He thanked me, in the name of the Provisional Government, for the wishes I expressed for the greatness and prosperity of France; and, alluding to the words it had called up from General Washington's address in 1796, on receiving e French colors, he expressed a confidence that they would

M. Dupont de l'Eure, as President of the Provisional Government, then advanced, and, taking me by the hand, said, "The French people grasps that of the American nation."

Here the ceremony ended. In coming away, three of the members of the Government conducted us out of the building;

the guard presented arms, and cuies went up of " Vive republique des Etats Unis." Major Poussin, a French officer, who accompanied General Bernard to the United States, and who, from his attachment to our country, was naturalized there, also attended me.

diplomatic corps represents countries in friendly relations with the United States; and that it will hence be as much my duty as inclination to go on maintaining that smicable foot-ing with its members, ever dictated by reciprocal good will among the representatives of friendly Powers, whatever dif-ferent forms of government they may represent.

I have the honor, &c. RICHARD RUSH.

Hon. James Buchanan, Secretary of Stale.

To the Members of the Provisional Government of the French Republie : GENTLEMEN: As the representative of the United States, charged with the interests and rights of my country and of American citizens now in France, and too far off to wait instructions, I seize this early opportunity of tendering to you my felicitations, not doubting the sanction of my Government to the step I thus take in advance. Nor can I avoid the occasion of saying that the memory of the ancient aliance and friendship between France and the United States is ever fresh and grateful with us; and that I am of nothing more sure than that the voice of my country will be universal and loud for the prosperity, happiness, and glory of France under the institutions she has announced, subject to ratification by the institutions she has announced, subject to ratification by the national will. All will ardently hope that, through her wisdom, the results may be beneficial to mankird, of which the magnani rous hearing of her people in the late events affords so accepted as a promise. It is under such institutions that the United States have, for seventy years, enjoyed constant prosperity, with a government of uniform stability; and, whilst they invariably leave to other nations the choice of their own forms, without interference in any way, they would na-turally rejoice in beholding this great nation flourish under institutions which have secured for themselves the blessings

of social order and public liberty.

Allow me, then, gentlemen, using the words of the great and good Washington, the immortal founder of my country, on an occasion which the present recalls, to vignalize this address to you, by mingling my felicitations with a fervent asthat " THE PRINDSHIP OF THE TWO REPUBLICS MAY BE CONMESSORATE WITH THEIR EXISTENCE."

Pants, le 27 Février, 1848. Mosserun: J'ai l'honneur de vous informer que le Geuvernement Provincire de la république Française m'a confié le portefeuille des Affaires Ettangères. La forme républicaine du nouveau Gouvernement n'a change ni la place de la France en Europe, ni ses dispositions loyales et sincères à maintenir ses rapports de bonne harmonie avec les Puissances qui voud-

tous les moyens en mon pouvoir à cet accord des peuples dans

LAMARTINE. Recevez, &c. Ministre Plénipotentiaire des Etats Unis à Paris.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, Paris, February 28, 1848. Paris, February 28, 1848.

Sin: I have the honor to acknowledge your note of yesterday, informing me that the Provisional Government of the French republic has confided the department of Foreign Affairs to your hands. The choice, sir, I will dare to say, will be regarded by the world as a favorable first step in the new order of things; and I shall have great satisfaction in transmitting to my Government, by the earliest convenience, a convenience. order of things; and I shall have great satisfaction in transmitting to my Government, by the earliest opportunity, a copy of your communication, not doubting its cordial reception.

In the mean time, sir, I will be ready, under your recommunication, and drawn through the streets at a slow pace. No words of mine can give even a faint idea of the sensation it produced. The hideous cry to arms! to arms! was heard on every side. Barricades of your communication, not doubting its cordial reception In the mean time, sir, I will be ready, under your permission to transact with you whatever business may appertain to my country, or American citizens in France.

The United States, having learned from their own experi-

ence the value of free institutions, will naturally anticipate, from similar institutions in France, administered with the wisdom and moderation of which the enlarged and beneficent inciples announced in your note are the auspicious harbin-rs, nothing but the best results to the interests and well-

being of both countries.

I pray you to accept these early assurances of the very high To his excellency M. DE LAMARTINE,

Minister of Foreign Affairs, &c.

EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENCE.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE. LONDON, MARCH 8, 1848.

You will see in the papers a mass of details of the extraor linary events which occurred in Faris on the 22d, 23d, and 24th of February ; but you may find it difficult to extract a distinct narrative of the course of those events, and how they led to so astounding a conclusion. This I shall endeavor to give you. . .

On the 23d the struggle grew more serious; a number lives were lost; and the national guard at length declared for reform, the dismissul of the Guizot Ministry, and the formation of a Mole Cabinet. To all outward appearances this had tisfied the demands of the people. The fighting ceased, joy and good humor took possession of the crowd, the Boulevards became crowded with promenaders, and all seemed finished. Processions of workmen in blouses paraded the streets, shouting the Marseillaise, and congratulating each other on their success. This state of things continued till 10 o'clock at night, when a lamentable incident changed the whole current of affairs, and was the proximate cause of all that followed.

At the hour I mention, one of the processions of rejoicing neutiers, beating drums, and surrounded by a crowd of men d women spectators, approached the Hotel des Affaires Etrangeres, which was occupied by a strong post of troops of the line. The people cried out for the Hotel to be illuminascended the tribune, and shouted "Abas Guizot." At this moment the musticated. The crown was disposed of in favor of the Count de Count ket of a Municipal Guard accidentally exploded, and broke the leg of the commanding officer's horse, and the officer, thinking it was an attack, and losing his presence of mind, ordered his men to fire. A volley was the consequence, which killed and men to fire. A volley was the consequence, which killed and wounded between fifty and sixty of the people, many of them women. The effect of this terrible catastrophe was instantaneous and fearful. The dead bodies were placed in open carts, and carried by torch light all over the town, the exasperated people crying for vengeance. All the good humor which prevailed before was turned to the deepest rage. Every one—gentlemen, shop-keepers, national guards, mechanics— turned out at once, and all night long the axe and hammer resounded, mingled with the crash of falling trees, and the furious beating of the rappel. The bells of the churches, too, lent their dismal sounds, and joined with the deep boom of the great bell of Notre Dame, to toll the focsin and swell the in a night-it seemed a miracle.

In the night the King was informed that must be lost in conciliating the people, and Odilon Barrot and Thiers were engaged from 6 till 10, attempting to form a ministry, and issuing proclamations, which were torn down

as soon as put up. And now commenced the great events of the day, which were to hurry on with headlong force till all was accomplished. At noon the people assailed the Palais Royal, when, by ed. At noon the people assailed the Parais noon, these latter, the ill-advised resistance of the Municipal Guard, these latter, like the Swiss in the 10th August, 1792, were massacred to a fixed their assailants. Contemporary of their assailants. himself in front of them, with the abdication of the King in favor of the Conte de Paris. "Nous ne voulens deca," cried they, and advanced to the very mouths of the cannon in the Place du Carrousel. The Duke de Nemours dared not order

adherents, had been receiving, since the previous night, at also demanded the every moment, fresh and more alarming reports from without. At this critical per

had he done this, when an armed mob forced the doors and entered the salle. They were accoursed in all fashions, with helmets, shakees, and caps; with swords, muskets, pikes, and gans; cross-belts and blouses and uniforms. They occupied the galleries and the hall, seating themselves in the vacant seats of the members. M. Sauzet, the President, put on his hat, and attempted to close the sitting, but in vain. M. Dupin announced the abdication of the King. Various speeches were made, discussing what was to be done, and, among others, O. Barrot strongly supported the Conte de Paris and Duchess d'Orleans. At this moment a fresh and more violent irruption of armed men took place, who waved flags and levelled their muskets at the royal party and the ministerial depu

Provisional Government.

The uproar being too great to allow the names to be heard, a list was handed round on the end of a musket for the as probation of the armed intrulers, and, amid a scene unparalleled in violence, the Provisional Government was constituted. This extraordinary sitting terminated by the adjournment of the new ministers and their supporters to the Hetel de Ville.

At length a voice announced, "we will hear Lamartine;" after which he was loudly called for. In this extraordinary

. CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HOSTON JOURNAL.

peachment, but without a ccess. M Vavin, in behalf of the deputies for Paris, addressed some inquiries to the Ministry respecting the events of which the capital had been the theater. M. Guizet, in reply, observed that he had nothing to say about to retire from office, and added that the King had already entrusted to Count Molé the duty of forming a new was indeed a daring effort; and one too which called forth all "Citizens: The Provisional Government." ministry.

This announcement was received with cheers long and loud. This appronnement was received with cheers long and loud.
It spread like wildfire, and in less than half an hour was known all over Paris. Nothing could have been more wat stated factory. Every one believed the troubles were ended, and that

leur dignité réciproque, et à rappoler à l'Europe que le prin-cipe de paix et le principe de liberté sont nés le même jour en Prance.

Order and de principe de liberté sont nés le même jour en nated, and flags were seen waving in triumph. Order and de liberté sont nés le même jour en nated, and flags were seen waving in triumph.

nated, and flags were seen waving in triumph. Order and decorum were every where observable.

But the scene soon changed. Joy gave place to sorrow,
and shouts of gladness to cries of "revenge." At half-past
nine o'clock the same evening, as a procession of respectable
young men, accompanied by a few of the National Guard,
were making their way through a dense crowd in Boulevard
de la Madeleine, opposite the residence of M Guizot, the regiment of the line stationed there fired upon the people without
giving warning, and with little or no provocation. About eighty persons were killed and wounded. The effect of this horrible massacre upon the community was indeed most terrific. rible massacre upon the community was indeed most terrific.

A large wagon was filled with dead bodies, and drawn through were built in countless numbers; the trees in the Boulevards were cut down and thrown across the streets; iron fences were prostrated to furnish weapons; the shops of numerous gun-smiths were broken open and robbed of their contents. Thus passed the night preparatory to the events of the succeed

At an early hour in the morning of the 24th all was ready The rapidity with which the barricades had been thrown up was most astonishing. They were composed of pavements, ladders, omnibuses, cabe, carriages—every thing, in fact, that could be found, calculated in the least degree to obstruct the could be found, calculated in the least degree to obstruct the streets, and thereby guard the people against the military forces. At the head of many of the principal streets cannon were mounted in the centre of the barracks, and strongly guarded. A general call was made upon the citizens for arms, and in very many instances the request was readily complied with. After receiving them, the people wrote on the doors, "on a donne des armes." Engagements were commenced

in various quarters.

At an early hour it was announced that Count Molé has been unsuccessful in his attempt to form a ministry equal to the exigencies of the case. That duty was subsequently conferred upon M. Thiers and M. Odilon Barrot, who accepte the commission, and immediately issued a proclamation to that effect. But this was too late. The assassinations of the night before had filled the people with indignation. Nothing short of an entire revolution would satisfy them. The efforts of Messrs. Thiers and Barrot were of no avail, and the aspect became more serious every moment. The name of "Republique" had gone forth, and there was magic in the

Louis Philippe had already become greatly alarmed. A proclamation abdicating the throne in favor of his grandson the Count de Paris, (ten years old,) with the Duchess of Orleans as Regent, was immediately issued and circulated among the people with the utmost speed; but it was too late. However, at half past one o'clock the Duchess of Orleans proceeded to the Chamber of Deputies on foot, leading her two sons, one by each hand, accompanied by the Duc de Ne mours, Duc de Montpensier, and a few National Guards. On entering the hall they were followed by an immense body of armed citizens, and the greatest agitation prevailed.
of "You are too late," "No more Bourbons," "A b mours," were heard. Shortly after the Duc de Nemours wa obliged to leave the Chamber, and escaped by jumping out o

a back window.

The Duchess and her sons were seated immediately in fron Regency to the Duc de Nemours, and it was impossible to pass a law to revoke it. What was to be done in that emer gency was to nominate a Provisional Government. M. Cremieux took the same position. Let us not do as in 1830, said he, since it is necessary to commence again in 1848 what was then so imperfectly done.

M. Odilon Barrot next addressed the Chamber. Up to this

moment he had been the great champion of the Opposition and the avowed friend of the people. But the King having previously assigned him a place in the Ministry, his vanity was somewhat flattered, and his opinions correspondingly changed. Much to the surprise of all, he took a decided stand in favor of the Duchess. He said our duty is simple eye witness says: "No one without ocular testimony could have believed that these structures, high as the first floors of Duchess of Orleans here too. The said our duty is simple; it is traced out by the laws and by honor. The crown of July rests on the head of a child and a woman. [The the houses, and solid as a wall, could be a property of the pr France required, other than the protection due to a widow and the fatherless]
M. Odilon Barrot continued, amidst agitation, murmu

and cries of "Vive la Republique!" Said he, "The revo-lution of July was decisive, and I warn you against the con-sequences of another. Whoever incurs them is in the highest degree culpable towards his country." He called upon his colleagues and political friends immediately to unite and proclaim "the child of destiny" King of the French. From that moment Odilon Barrot was politically dead. The confi-dence hitherto reposed in him was entirely withdrawn. His man, after killing very many of their assailants. Contempo-raneously, however, another and a more formidable body marched on the Tuileries. In vain Emile de Girardin threw time the mob outside rushed into the body of the house, and unceremoniously seated themselves with the Deputies, all bearing arms—muskets, swords, pistols, spears, &c. The Duchess of Orleans and her children sat cain amidst the

these to fire, but abandoned his post with a small party of troops, and repaired to the Chamber of Deputies.

In the mean time the King, surrounded by a few terrified adherents, had been receiving, since the previous night, at also demanded that a provisional government be appointed. At length M. Ledru Rollin commanded attention, on Sunday, the 27th, I received the note of that day's date from Mr. Lornartine, as provisional Minister of Foreign Af. Lornartine, which announced to me, in official form, the existence of the new Government. I answered it on Monday. Copies of the note and answer are enclosed.

The Provisional Government published my answer the morring after it reception. My address of Monlay has also agreed the multitude in terms of sorpassing eloquence, and with powerful effect. Gentlemen, "said be, "It shared in the sentiments of grief which just now agitated this assembly in beholding the most afficient spectacle that burnan annals and popular, demonstrations gradually gave way; and about I.P. M. he hastify, at the targent solicitation of those about the Doubes of Vienness Regent, and left the Tulieries.

An escort of National Guards on borseback accompanied that paper in the hands of the Provisional Government; a transcript of which you now have.

This succinct narrative will accurately appring the President of what I have done. I shall anxiously await his judgment upon it all. The events were as never as momentous. They had transcended all expectation. In recognising the new state of the promptly and solemnly. I had the deep conviction that I was stepping forth in aid of the great cause of order in France and beyond France; and that I was astepping forth in aid of the great cause of order in France and beyond France; and that I was astepping forth in aid of the great cause of order in France and beyond France; and that I was astepping forth in aid of the great cause of order in France and beyond France; and that I was astepping forth in aid of the great cause of order in France and beyond France; and that I was astepping forth in aid of the great cause of order in France and beyond France; and that I was actionated that that the motives which swayed me will be my shield. The Provisional Government needed all the moral support attainable, after a hurricane which shook society to its base, and left every thing at first portentous and trembling. In such an exigency, house, moments were important; and the United States are felt as a Power in the world, under the blow that has been struck.

I am not unaware that the course I have pursued departs from diplomatic corps accredited, like myselt, to the late Government of France; all the members of which will probably wait instructions before adopting any steps of recognition. Having acted under a sense of independent duty diplomatic corps represents countries in friendly relations with displantable. The moral support attainable, after a hurricane which shook society to its base, and left to didings of the downfall of the dynasty, and the royal family separated, each to provide for his or her own safety in flight.

Meanwhile the great crisis of the Revolution had taken place in the Chamber of Deputies. When, at 1 P. M. on the 24th, the King abdicated and quitted the Tuileries, the Duchess of Orleans and her two sons, the Conte de Paris and Duke de Office and the members of which to the late Government of France; all the members of which will probably wait instructions before adopting any steps of recognition. Having acted under a sense of independent duty diplomatic corps represents countries in friendly relations with displayed to the down and the course to these endicons, in order to didings of the downsaft of the dynasty, and the royal family recourse to these endicons, in order to didings of the downsaft of the Revolution had taken place to form a government, not definitive, but provisional as government, or the time beaut of the Bouches of Orleans, and her two sons, the Counted the Tuileries, the Duchess of Orleans and her two sons, the Counted the Tuileries, the Duchess of Orleans and her two sons, the Counted the Tuileries, the Duchess of Orleans and her two sons, the Counted and

lippe swearing obedience to the Charter, which occupied the led their muskets at the royal party and the ministerial deputies. On this the Duche's and her sons, accompanied by all space behind the rostrum. "Tear it down," was the cry. but the ultra deputes, hastily withdrew.

The tumult, yells, and shouts became deafening. One man fired both barrels of his gun at the picture of Louis Philippe.

M. Lamartine was allowed to address them, and proposed a Provisional Government.

"Tear it down," was the cry.

"Stop a minute," exclaimed a man, "let me have a shot at the old rascal," and siming a double-barrelled fowling-piece at it, discharged them both. After this hasty act, one of the armed workmen, en blouse, mounted the tribune and exclaimed, "Why destroy the pictures." Let us respect public monuments! respect property! a list was handed round on the end of a musket for the at pro-bation of the armed intrulers, and, amid a scene unparalleled

position of public affairs M. de Lamartine came forward, as-PARIS, MARCH 7, 1848.

* * At the same time the Chamber of Deputics was a seene of great excitement and the utmost confusion. M. Odilon Barrot attempted to bring forward his proposal for inner the confusion of the utmost confusion. M. Delica are some of great excitement and the utmost confusion. M. Odilon Barrot attempted to bring forward his proposal for inner the confusion. M. Ledru Rollin requested an answer

n Europe, hi see dispositions loyales et sinceres à maintenir les normal develors de bonne harmonie avec les Puissances qui voud factory. Every one believed the troubles were ended, and that the change would restore confidence in the Government. With the change would restore confidence in the Government. With the change would restore confidence in the Government. With the change would restore confidence in the Government. With the change would restore confidence in the Government. With the change would restore confidence in the Government. With the change would restore confidence in the Government. With the change would restore confidence in the Government. With the change would restore confidence in the Government. With the change would restore confidence in the Government. With the change would restore confidence in the change would restore of the Provisional Government by signal success. The course of the Provisional Government has been marked by signal success. The course of the Provisional Government has been marked by signal success. The course of the Provisional Government has been marked by signal success. The course of the Provisional Government has been marked by signal success. The course of the Provisional Government has been marked by signal success. The course of the Provisional Government has been marked by signal success. The course of the Provisional Government has been marked by signal success. The course of the Provisional Government has been marked by signal success. The course of the Provisional Government has been marked by signal success. The course of the Provisional Government has been marked by signal success. The course of the Provisional Government has been marked by signal success. The course of the Provisional Government has been marked by signal success. The course of the Provisional Government has been marked by signal success. The course of the Provisional Government has been marked by signal success.

Arago, the great philosopher of Europe; M. de Lamartine, the elequest and noble author of the "History of the Girondins;" Louis Blanc, the historian of the revolution of 1830; these

The first session of the Provisional Government occupied city successive hours, during which time they were constantly interrupted by the immense moboutside, who were continually demanding to know what had been done, and submitting new claims for consideration. Among other things, they demand-d that the red flag be substituted for the tri-color. M. de Lamartine, after having addressed the citizens repeatedly from the window of the Hotel de Ville, came once more, almost in spair, and by his eloquence succeeded in calming the dis-rdant elements which reigned supreme without the chamber, nd preserving for the republic the ancient tri-colored flag. The proceedings of the Provisional Government has been entirely satisfactory to the people in every particular, that order was speedily restored, and Paris assumes a cheerful

FROM THE NEW YORK COURIER AND ENQUIRER. Extract of a Letter dated

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 10, 1848. Our private letters from France are filled with most gloomy fore bodings. All here wish well to the movement in that country; but there is not a second opinion as to the dangerous course pursuing by the Provisional Government in promising what no Governernment can perform—such as double wages, shorter hours of labor, employment by the State, &c.; which can only end in disappointing a people who are not to be trifled with, and who are most grossly ignorant of the commonest rules of mercantile and political economy.

I have received to-day letters from two eminent houses Havre, one in Paris, and one in Lyons; and, though the writers are enthusiastic supporters of the Revolution and of the republic, they all express these sentiments, which I have thought it might not be uninteresting to you to hear again, as being the sentiments of well-informed mercantile men of high Yours, &c. position and standing.

FROM THE SAME PAPER.

LONDON, MARCH 10, 1848. The conduct of the French Government in confiscating th whole of the private property of the Royal Family is severely censured in this country, and I should think must be so throughout the world. The Duke of Orleans, prior to his scension to the throne of France, was one of the richest men in Europe, and to take away from him now property which he possessed independently of his crown, is an unjust and unworthy act, and one which, I trust, will be reconsidered. An act of barefaced robbery is scarcely consistent with the high moral tone which the new republic assumes; and, mask it how they may, there can be no doubt that they seize the royal family's property because they are tempted by its amount and want it for use. In the case of the King, such an act wants

even the form of law; for he was not deposed and thus attainted, but abdicated the throne, reserving the rights of private citizenship, which can be taken from him only by legal trial by an adequate tribunal.

Speculation is of course rife as to whether the republic can last. This is a difficult question to answer. For the present, monarchy seems dead and buried, past all hope of resurred tion; and the French people are so persuaded of this that many of them adhere to the republic not from a preference for that form of government, but from their utter despair o the establishment of any other. I certainly believe that the present Government are Utopian in their views, and are promising (to the laboring classes) much more than they ever can fulfil; that they must soon occasion disappointment and earn unpopularity. Then they will learn that a Government, to be really what it is called, must have some support beyone that of a mere mob; and the republic in turn will have to look to the Army and National Guard to sustain something like a ruling and directing power against absolute misrule and anarchy. Whether this will result, as it did before, in the establishment of a military despotism, remains to be seen. I am free to confess that I think the French have again (as always hitherto) gone too fast and too far. They are by nature so excitable and so impulsive as to be constantly committing themselves in an irrevocable degree to the opinion of the mo ment; and I doubt whether, under a system of universal suf frage, they are at present capable of making themselves respected as a republic, or of attaining a reasonable degree of national stability. The phlegmatic, calculating, deliberate Anglo-Saxon race furnish the material of which republics are

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

London, March 10. As to the real turn of the drams now commenced we are evidently only on the threshold. The Provisional Government have not two months' life in them. A National Assembly in Paris, with 900 members, (each to receive 25 francs a day during the session,) requires no great stretch of prophecy general crash consists in the possibility, and it is merely a while they understand and respect each other. possibility, of the fickleness of the people leading to a counter-revolution, now that, with the exception of the most vile and dissipated, they have universally found the fatal nature of return, after the lapse of half a century, to the principles of their plunge. All chance of this is, however, nearly removed 1792, or to the principles of conquest and of empire, would by the fact that the National Guard, which, as it existed a of time. The revolution of yesterday is a step in advance, forteight back, could with the military have effected any step and not one backward. The world and ourselves wish to that might have been devised, has now been utterly swamped much to fraternity and peace.

If the situation of the Republic in 1792 explained the war the populace. In speaking thus unravorably to the understanding of the understanding of the form prejudices against republies. I have seen the working to those around you.

In 1792 the nation was not one. Two nations (peuples) cans will agree with me that, for the credit of the system, they would rather not see France, of all other countries, the immediate theatre of its extension.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

The Paris Presse says: Five times during the day (February 26) M. de LAMARTINE addressed the people assembled

nder the windows of the Hatel de Vitle : "It is thus that you are led from calumny to calum against the men who have devoted themselves, head, heart, and breast, to give you a real republic—the republic of all rights, in all interests, and all the legitimate rights of the people Yesterday you asked us to usurp, in the name of the people of Paris, the rights of 35,000,000 of men; to vote them an absolute republic, instead of a republic invested with the strength of their consent, that is to say, to make of that republic, imposed and not consented, the will of a part of the people, instead of the will of the whole nation. To-day you demand from us the red flag instead of the tri-color. Citizens, for my part, I will never adopt the red flag; and I will explain in a word why I will oppose it with all the strength of my patriotism. It is, citizens, because the tri-color flag has made the tour of the world, under the republic and the empire, with liberties and our glories, and that the red flag has only made the tour of the Champs de Mars, trailed through tor-rents of the blood of the people."

At this part of the speech of M. de Lamartine, in that ast ishing sitting of sixty hours, in the midst of an irritated crowd, every one was suddenly affected by his words; hands were clapped and tears shed, and they finished by embracing him, shaking his hands, and bearing him' in trumph. In a mosalles. The cry was that all was lost; that the people were about to fire on or stifle the members of the Provisional Government. M. de Lamartine was called for. He was supplicated to go once more, for the last time, to address the people. He was raised on a step of the staircase; the crowd rema for half an hour without consenting to listen to him, vocifera ting, brandishing arms of all kinds over his head. M. de Lamartine folded his arms, recommenced his address, and finished by softening, appeasing, and caressing the intelligent and

in answer to the inquiries, further than that the laws should be respected, and the ministry would hold themselves responsible for the manufacture of the property of the first form of the property of the proper sible for the consequences. He took occasion, at the same large letters and carried about the chamber on the end of a time, to announce publicly that he and his associates were musket. They were received with general satisfaction. With Ville, and presenting himself in front of the edifice, with a

" CITIZENS: The Provisional Government of the reput ther parietism. The mot followed them with enthusiastic lic has called upon the people to witness its gratitude for the shouts of "Vive la France," "Vive la Reform," "Vive Lamagnificent national co-operation which has just accepted

> ful intelligence to announce to the people here assembled Royalty is shallshed. The republic is proclaimed.
>
> The people will exercise their political rights.

National workshops are open for those who are without;

work. (Immense acclamation.)
The army is being reorganized. The National Guard in dissolubly unites itself with the people, so as to promptly re-store order with the same hand that had only the preceding moment conquered our liberty. (Renewed acclamations.)
Finally, gentlemen, the Provisional Government was auxious to be itself the bearer to your of the last decree it has resolved on and signed in this memorable sitting—that is, the abolition of the penalty of death for political matters. (Una-

nimous braves.)
This is the noblest decree, gentlemen, that has ever issue. from the mouths of a people the day after their victory-(Yes, yes.) It is the character of the French nation which escapes in one spontaneous cry from the soul of its Govern ment. (Yes, yes; bravo.) We have brought it with us ment. (Yes, yes; bravo.) and I will now read it you. There is not a more becomis homage to a people than the spectacle of its own magnan

The labors of the Provisional Government are incessant, and display an energy that could not have been expected on the second day after the overthrow of a monarchy which its adherents professed to regard as eternal. The organization as national guards of fifty thousand of the citizens of Paris who effected the revolution is nearly complete. They were all enrolled yesterday. Twice the number presented themselves; it being reported, but erroneously, that they were to proceed to the frontier at once. About three thousand (three battalions) passed at intervals along the Boulevard yesterday in the high-

est spirits, singing the Marseillaise.
This transformation of operative workmen into insurgents and of insurgents into soldiers, in the course of four days, is one of the miracles that can only occur in France. On Thursday and Friday all was agitation and excitement in Paris; yes-terday evening every thing was subsiding into order. The transition from revolt to submission to the laws; from rage to kind feeling; from violence to gen leness, of which the French character is susceptible, is marvellous.

Paris, March 1 .- The following proclamation has issued, abolishing all titles in France :

The Provisional Government, considering that equality is one of the great principles of the French Republic, and that is ought in consequence to be immediately carried into effect, de-All the ancient titles of nobility are abolished, and the quali

fications which were attached thereto are prohibited. They cannot be used publicly, or figure in any public document Peers in 1834, had been appointed Governor of the Luxem-

The Moniteur publishes another decree, which (says the Paris paper) will be read with universal satisfaction in Eng-Slavery is to be abolished at once. The following is

FRENCH REPUBLIC.

Liberty—Equality—Fraternity.

The Provisional Government of the Republic, considering that no French land should any longer bear slaves, decrees A Commission is instituted, under the Provisional Minister of Colonies and the Marine, to prepare, within the shortest de the Colonies of the Republic.

P. ARAGO. Paris, March 4. Foreigners are leaving Paris daily in great numbers. By the Northern Railway alone the number amounts to nearly

1.000 a day. Paris, March 5,-The following important document published in the Moniteur of Saturday :

Circular of the Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Diplo matic Agents of the French Republic. Sin: You know the events of Paris, the victory of the peo ple; its heroism, its moderation, its pacification; the order re-established by the concurrence of the whole of the citizens, a if, in that interregnum of the visible powers, the reason

The French Revolution has thus entered into its definitive period. France is republican. The French Republic has no occasion to be acknowledged in order to exist. By natural law, as well as by the law of nations, it exists; it is the will of a great people, which does not demand its title but from it-Nevertheless, the French Republic, desiring to enter into the family of Governments instituted as regular Powers, and it is proper that you promptly make known to the Government to which you are accredited the principles and tendencies which will henceforth direct the foreign policy of the French Gov-

The proclamation of the French Republic is not an act aggression against any form of government in the world. The forms of government have diversities as legitimate as the forms of character, the geographical situation, the intellectual, moral, and material development of nations. Nations, like indi-viduals, have different ages. The principles which govern them have successive phases. Menarchical, aristocratical, conthem have successive phases. Menarchical, aristocratical, con-stitutional, republican Governments, are the expression of the different degrees of the maturity of the genius of the different nations. They demand more liberty in proportion as they feel themselves capable of supporting more. They demand more equality and democracy in proportion as they are the more in-spired with the feeling of justice and love for the people. It A nation goes astray in outrun a question of time. hour of that maturity, as it dishonors itself in allowing it to escape without seizing upon it. The monarchy and the re-public are not, in the eyes of true statesmen, absolute priniples which are enemies to the death; they are facts which v chance of avoiding a | are contrasted to each other, and which can live face

revolution, now that, with the exception of the most vile 1792. Between 1792 and 1848 there is half a century. To

twice or thrice its original number from among the lowest of the difference which exists between that period of our history the populace. In speaking thus unfavorably I do not speak from prejudices against republies. I have seen the working

example in Switzerland. But I apprehend that most Americation on the same soil. A terrible struggle still prolonged itself between the classes dispossessed of their privileges, and the classes who had just succe ded in achieving equality and liberty. The classes dispossessed, united themselves with the captive royalty and with jealous foreigners, to deny its revolution in France, and to reimpose upon it the monarchy, the aris ocracy, and the theocracy by invasion. At the present day there are no longer any distinctions and inequality of classes. Liberty has freed all. Equality before the law has levelled every thing. Fraternity, of which we proclaim the application, and of which the National Assembly is to organize the benefits, is about to unite all. There is not a single citizen in France, to whatever opinion he may belong, who does not rally to the principle of the country before every thing else, and who does not render, by that very union, all at tempts impregnable to the attempt and to the lears of invasion.

In 1792 it was not the entire population who entered into possession of the Government. It was the middle classes only wished to exercise liberty and enjoy it. The triumpl of the middle class at that time was egotistical, as the triumph of every oligarchy must be. It wished to retain for itself the rights achieved for all. It was necessary for it to operate a trong diversion against the advance of the people by taing it (the people) on the field of battle, in order to prevent it from entering into the exercise of its own Government This diversion was the war. War was the idea of the Mo narchians and the Girondins. It was not the idea of the most advanced Democrats, who wished, like us, the sincere regards and the complete reign of the people itself, comp ising that name all classes without exclusion or preference, a the nation is composed.

In 1792 the people was only the instrument of the revoluion. To-day the revolution was made by the people and for the people. The people is itself the revolution. In entering nto it, it carries into it its new necessities of labor, of inclu try, of instruction, of agriculture, of commerce, of morality, prosperity, of property, of cheap living, of navigation, and

in short of civilization, which are all the necessities of peace.

The people and peace are but one word.

In 1792 the ideas of France and of Europe were unprepared o comprehend and to accept the great harmony of nations mong each other to the benefit of the human race. The idea philosophers. Philosophy at the present day is popular Fif-ty years of liberty of thinking, of speaking, and of writing have produced their result. Books, journals, and the tribune have acted as the apostles of European intelligence. Reason, spreading every where and overstepping the fronters of nation, has created that intellectual nationality which will be the nchievement of the French Revolution, and the constitution of international fraternity all over the globe.

In short, in 1792 liberty was a novelty, equality was a some

dal, and the repoblic was a problem. The title of nations, which had only just been discovered by Fenelon, Monti square, and Roussean, was so completely forgotten, buried, profoned by o'd feudal dynastic and sacerdotal traditions, that the most legitimate intervention of the people in its affairs appeared a manstro-ity to the statesmen of the old school. Democracy sade the monarchs, and at the same time the foundations society tremble. To-day, thrones and the people are actioned to the word, to the forms, and to the regular agitalia of liberty, exercised in nearly different proportions in all States, and even in monarchies. They will accustom themselves to the republic, which is its complete form in all the ripest of nations. They will recognise that there is a conservative liberty; they will acknowledge that there may be in the republic not only better onler, but that there may be more real order that government of all for all than in the government of few for the few. the government of the

But, besides these disinterested considerations, the sole interest of the consoldidation and the duration of the republic would inspire in the statesmen of France it is thoughts of peace. It is not the country that runs the greatest danger in the war it is the liberty. War is almost always a dictatorship. Soldiers forget institutions for men. Thrones tempt the ambitious, glory dazzles patriotism. The prestige of a glorious name veils the attack upon the sovereignty of the nation. The republic desires glory, without doubt, but it wishes for it for itself, and not for Caesars or Napoleons.

Do not deceive yourselves, nevertheless. These ideas, which the Provisional Government charges you to present to the Powers as a pledge of European safety, have not for their object to obtain forgiveness to the republic for having had the

which the Provisional Government charges you the Powers as a pledge of European safety, have not for their object to obtain forgiveness to the republic for having had the boldness to create itself, and still less to ask humbly the place. of a great right and a great people in Europe. They have a more noble object—to make sovereigns and nations reflect, and not to allow them to deceive themselves involuntarily as to the character of our revolution; to give its true light and its just character to the event; in short, to give pledges to humanity before giving them to our right and to our honor, if they should be unacknowledged or threatened.

The French republic will, then, not make war on any one.

It has no occasion to say that, if conditions of war are laid down to the French people, it will accept them. The thoughts of the men who at the present moment govern France are these: It will be fortunate for France if war be declared against it, and if it be constrained thus to increase in strength and glory, in spite of its moderation. It will be a terrible responsibility for France, if the republic itself declares war without being provoked to it. In the first case, its martial generation. nius, its impatience of action, its strength accumulated during so many years of peace, will render it invincible within its own territory, and redoubtable perhaps beyond its frontiers. In the econd case, it would turn against itself the recollection of its conquests, which diminish the affection of nations, and i would compromise the first and most universal alliance, the spirit of nations, and the genius of civilization.

According to these principles, sir, which are the cool principles of France—principles she can present without fear, as without suspicion, to her friends and to her enemies—you will have the goodness to impress upon yourself the following

The treaties of 1815 exist no longer as law in the eyes of the French republic; nevertheless, the territorial circumscriptions of these treaties are a fact which itadmits as a basis, and

as a point de depart in its relations with other nations.

But if the treatics of 1815 do not exist any longer excepting as facts to modify a common understanding, and if the re-public declares openly that its right and its mission is to ar-rive regularly and pacifically at these modifications, the good sense, the moderation, the conscience, the prudence of the resense, the moderation, the conscience, the prudence of the republic exist, and are for Europe a better and more honorable
guaranty than the letter of those treaties, so often violated
and modified by Europe itself.

Endeavor, sir, to make this emancipation of the republic
from the treaties of 1815 be clearly understood, and try to
show that that freedom has nothing in it which is irreconcilable with the recessor.

ble with the repose of Europe.

Thus we declare it openly. If the hour of the reconstru-

tion of some nationalities, oppressed in Europe or elsewhere, should appear to have sounded in the decrees of Providence if Switzerland, our faithfully ally since the time of Francis I, were constrained or threatened in the advance which she is effecting in her Government in order to lend additional strength to the facine of democratic governments; if the independent States of Italy were invaded; if any limits or obstacles were imposed on their internal transformations; if the right of al-liance among themselves in order to consolidate an Italian naon were contested by main force, the French republic would believe itself entitled to arm itself in order to protect these legitimate movements of the greatness and the nationality of The republic, you see, by its first step repudiates the era

of proscriptions and of dictations. She is decided never to ve liberty at home. She is equally decided never to veil its demo cratic principle abroad. She will never permit any one to interpose between the pacific radition of its liberty and the regard of nations. She proclaims herself the intellectual and cordial ally of every right, of every progress, of every legitimate development of the institutions of nations which wish to live on the same principles as herself. She will not endeavor my immoderate or incendiary propagandism among her neigh ors. She knows that there is no durable freedom but tha any immoderate or which grows of itself on its own soil. But it will exercise, by the light of its ideas, by the spectacle of order and of peace which it hopes to give to the world, the sole and honest proselytism of esteem and of sympathy. That is not war; it is na-ture. That is not the agitation of Europe; it is of life. That is not to embroil the world; it is to shine from its place on the borzon of nations, to advance them and to guide them at the same time. We desire for humanity that the peace be preserved. We hope it. One only question of war was mooted a year ago between England and France. It was not Repubcan France which started that question of war; it was the dynasty. The dynasty carries away with it that danger of war which it had given rise to for Europe by the entirely personal ambition of its family alliances in Spain. Thus that domestic policy of the fallen dynasty which weighed for seventeen years on our national dignity, weighed at the same time, by its pretensions to another crown at Madrid, on our liberal alliances and on peace. The ropublic has no ambition; the republic has no espotism. It inherits not the pretensions of a family. Let Spain govern itself; let Spain be independent and free. France, for the solidity of this natural alliance, counts more on the conformity of principles than on the su cessions of the house of Bourbon.

Such is, sir, the spirit of the councils of the Republic

firm, and moderate, which you will have to represent.

The Republic has pronounced at its birth, and in the midst of the heat of contest not provoked by the people, three words which have revealed its soul, and which will call down on its cradle the blessings of God and men: Liberty, Equality, Fraternity. She gave immediately thereafter, by the abo-lition of the punishment of death for political offences, the true commentary of those three words at home; do you also give them their true commentary abroad. The sense of these three words applied to our external relations is this: the breaking by France of the chains which weighted on its prin-ciple and on its dignity; the recovery of the rank which it ought to occupy in the scale of the great European Powers; in fine, the declaration of alliance and amity to all nations. f France feels conscientiously its part in the mission of free dom and civilization in the present age, there is not one of those words which signifies war. If Europe is prodent and just, there is not one of those words which does not signify peace. Receive, sir, the assurance of my high esteem

Such will invariably be the character of the policy, frank,

Member of the Provisional Government of the Republic and Minister of Foreign Affairs. The blind confidence of the ex-King of France was unshak-

able. On Tuesday, the day of the Reform Banquet, Louis Philippe said to a foreign ambassadar: "I fear nothing : Lam so firmly scated in my saddle that I dread neither a change of ministry nor a disobedience of my commands." The King also requested a gentleman about to quit the capital of France to remain and witness the quiet manner in which he (the King) was about to " put down" the mob.

The following communications have been addressed to the Pravisional Government:

Gentlemen: At the very moment of the victory of the people, I went to the Hotel de Ville. The duty of every good citizen is to assemble around the Provisional Govern-ment of the Republic. I consider it the first duty to be discharged, and shall be happy if my patriotism can be usefully mployed Receive, &c.
Paris, February 26. NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

Centlemen: The nation has just destroyed the treaties of

815. The old soldier of Waterloo, the last brother of Na poleon, re-cuters from that moment the bosom of the great family. The time of dynastics has passed for France! The law of proscription which weighed on me has fallen with the last of the Bourbons. I demand that the Government of the Republic shall issue a decree declaring that my prescription was an insult to France, and has disappeared with all the was imposed upon us by foreign Powers. Accept, &c.

Paris, February 26.

JEROME BONAPARIE.

Gentlemen : The people of Paris having destroyed by their beroism the last vestiges of foreign invasion, I hastened from the land of exile to place myself under the banner of the Republic just proclaimed.

Without as y other ambition than that of serving my coun-

ry, I announce my arrival to the members of the Provisional veroment, and assure them of my devotedness to the cause they represent, as well as of my sympathy for their persons,
NAPOLEON LOUIS BONAPARTE, Paris, February 28.

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